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FOR THE REGISTER.

WINE—ITS PREPARATIONS, &c.

WASHINGTON, —

Mr. Editor—The wines which are made in Madeira, for the purpose of shipping in exchange, or barter for provisions or merchandize, except in a few instances, are made from a mixture of several different qualities of grape, and are, by no means, of as good a quality as those which are selected with care. The best sorts may be divided into the following classes: Bual, from the grape of that name, which is very scarce, and generally hoarded with much care, and used to mix with other wines, to give them a flavor or taste of the nut. I drank some of that quality at the table of my friend, Mr. William Pennfold, which he had selected himself, and kept several years. I endeavored to procure a quarter cask of it, but the quantity he had on hand was so small, that he could not spare it, and declared, that it was with great persuasion, that he let his partner in London, have some of it, at twenty-five guineas a quarter cask, prime cost. This wine, without exception, was the best I had ever tasted; it is like all Madeira wine, an unfermented wine, and is made from a dark blue grape approaching to black.

Malmsey is a sweet wine, fit for ladies, and is made from a pleasant white grape, which is left on the vine until it is half candied, and nearly become a raisin of the sun.

Sercial is made from a small white grape, of an unpleasant taste; the wine when first made, is not drinkable, resembling bad cider, nor does it come to perfection, until it is ~~three~~ years old, and nursed with a great deal of care; it then changes its quality, and becomes a very delicate, delicious wine; but it is very difficult to procure it pure.

Tinto, or Madeira Burgundy, is made from a fine black grape, and when pure, is an excellent wine; it is frequently used in small quantities to color, and to give a flavor to other wines. The best South wine, which is generally termed London Particular, and which is used in common at gentlemen's tables, is made from a mixture of black and white grapes, has an oily appearance, and tinges the side of the glass with a light blue shade, and has a kernelly or nutty taste. Besides being classed thus, the quality of the wines are distinguished by the names of the parishes in which they are made, viz.

1st. The parishes of St. Antonio, St. Roque, and St. Martinho, produces the best Tinto, as

well as the best London particular, of any on the island.

2d. Camara de Lobos, Na. Sna de Gracia, Riberra Brava, and Campanaria, produce the next best, and in some seasons, little difference can be discovered.

3d. Magdalena, Arco de Calheta, St. Pedro, Santa Luzia, and Na Sna da Monte, the next best.

4th. St. Goncalo, Canisso, Anjos, Fejam dos Frades, Caminho do Meio, Jardim do Mar and Paul do Mar, produces the best Malmsey and Sercial wine, but their other wines are not esteemed so good.

5th. The northern section of the Island produces a great portion of wine, which until late years, was either used on the island, or distilled into brandy; but during the late war, after being placed in a hot-house or stove, for three or four months, with a continual heat, which kept Fahrenheit's Thermometer at 90° it was either shipped to the British East Indies and the Brazils, or mixed with South wine, and made to pass for it. Hence the quantity of trash which has frequently been sold at vendue in the United States, for a price, which sometimes, would not pay the duties and charges.

The process of making wine is very simple; for the very best qualities the grapes are cull'd; but for wine for exportation, they are taken promiscuously, and placed in a large cullender over a reservoir or large vat, according to the quantity, and are then stamped out with the feet, taking care that none of the skins or stalks of the grape fall into the must. The skins and stalks are then taken to the press, and after extracting all the liquid, which is put into different casks, and used to color pale, and especially to give a body to weak or north wines, undergo another operation, by throwing a quantity of water over them, when they are again pressed, and an agreeable beverage is produced, which is drank by the poorer class of people, until it turns too sour; it is then mixt with rincing of casks and small wines which have turned sour, and makes excellent vinegar, and the stalks, when perfectly dry, are used as fuel, so that nothing is lost.

The must is then carried to town in barrels or mules, or in goat skins, on men's shoulders, and deposited in large vats, which hold from six to ten pipes each, in the stores of the merchant, who take care that the wine from the different plantations are kept separate. They are then stirred up with a wooden paddle three or four times a day, for twelve or fourteen

the bung open, so that the scum which rises may flow over, and the wine become more pure.—They then leave it to settle, and rack it off into other vats of the same dimensions, and if necessary, more than once; they then mix a quantity of brandy with it, which, according to the quality of the wine, is in general, from five to ten gallons, and ought to be of the very best quality, and then let it remain until they want to ship it. Before they put it into the pipes for exportation, they fine it down with isinglass, dissolved in wine, in the proportion of two ounces to a pipe, taking care to strain it well, to prevent any of the fibres from being mixed with the wine; and when perfectly clear, it is ready for the pipe in which it is shipped, which is first prepared by being filled a number of days with cold water, or if in great haste, scalded well with hot, and then well rinsed with brandy. The wine taster has now to display his knowledge in filling the casks, which he does from the different vats, in different proportions, according as he finds the wines from the different plantations to agree together. This art can only be acquired from long practice, and a good wine-taster gets very high wages, and is much esteemed by his employers. If the wine is going to a northern climate, it is generally sealed, as it is called, with a gallon of good brandy, and well bung'd up, which ends the process. On the lees of the best wines are put wines of an inferior quality, to ripen, and annually large quantities of new wine is left on the beach during the summer to ripen by the heat of the sun, which is very powerful, and makes the wine pass for much older than it really is. Hence, Madeira wine ought always to be kept as much exposed to the sun as possible; in bottles, it ought to be placed upright and decanted off, and cooled in summer before used, and the bottles, should any sediment remain, should be filled again with Mountain or Teneriffe wine, which would greatly improve them. The qualities which render Madeira wine superior to any other, are these; it contains more alcohol and essential oil, than any other, and less mucilage and tartar, which renders it a better stomachic, and is recommended by physicians to those who are afflicted with the gout, in order to expel it from the stomach to the extremities, I mean when it is genuine; but I will venture to assert, that some Sherry, which I brought home with me, is infinitely superior to three fourths of the Madeira wine which is imported into the United States.

The different degrees of estimation in which wines of the growth of Madeira were held when I left that island may be perceived by the prices they were then shipped at.

Pounds Sterling.

London Particular, best qual. when old	63 a 66
Malmsey and Madeira Tinto, do.	82 a 86
Sercial, do.	72 a 75
London Market, do.	56 a 58
India Market,	48

Madiera wine improves greatly by a sea voyage to southern climes, and the more exposed to the sun the better, by which it seems as if it was intended for the refreshment of the inhabitants of the torrid zone, but it does not improve in northern or damp climates. It is really surprizing, to what an extravagant price Madeira wine has arrived at in a few years. In 1764, the very best was shipped at Madeira for 63 mil raees per pipe, payable in bills upon London at 66 pence sterling per mil rae, which is only 17l. 6s. 6d. sterling.—What an immense difference; but I am of opinion, that the prices must soon fall to a level with the wines of other countries. Should these observations be of any service to the public, it will gratify your obedient servant,

J. L. C.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

(Concluded from page 272.)

There is no principle of the law of nations more firmly established than that which entitles the property of strangers within the jurisdiction of a country in friendship with their own to the protection of its sovereign, by all the efforts in his power. This common rule of intercourse between all civilized nations has, between the United States and Spain, the further and solemn sanction of an express stipulation by treaty. In violation both of the common usage of nations and of the express promise of Spain in the treaty, nearly two hundred vessels and their cargoes, belonging to citizens of the United States, were seized, many of them within the territorial limits of Spain, and under the cannon of her fortresses, by French cruisers; and all of them were condemned within Spanish jurisdiction.

You allege—first, that Spain has, in the cases to which reference is now made, actually carried into effect the obligations contracted by treaty: that she has used all her efforts for the defence and protection of this property. But in what have these efforts consisted? These were not cases of vessels seized by sudden violence and carried away beyond her jurisdiction, before the officers appointed for the execution of her laws could be apprised of the wrong, and summoned to the performance of their duties. They are not cases of clandestine depredations, eluding the vigilance of the magistrates; they are cases of friendly merchants and navigators frequenting the ports of Spain upon the faith of treaties, and for purposes of a mutual beneficial intercourse—seized, one of them in the very harbors of Spain, by foreign cruisers, dragged on Spanish ground before a foreign consul, and there plundered of their property before the face of all the lawful authorities of Spain, who neither raise a voice nor lift an arm for their defence. What then have been all the efforts of Spain for the protection of this property, conformably to the treaty?

You say—secondly, that Spain was not responsible for these depredations, because they were made by a nation with which the United States were not at war; and this you say immediately after quoting the words of the sixth article of the treaty, expressly stipulating protection and defence in the ports of Spain to the vessels and other effects of the citizens of the United States, "whether they are at war or not, with the power whose subjects have taken possession of the said effects."

You observe—Thirdly, that France and Spain were then allies, in a war against England, and that Spain *could not prevent* the privateers of her ally from entering her ports. But it is not that the French privateers were allowed to enter the ports of Spain of which the United States complain; but that they were suffered to make prizes, and the French consuls to condemn them, within the territorial jurisdiction of Spain. You refer to the decision of a subordinate British court of admiralty, that the prizes of a belligerent may be carried into the ports of an ally, and there lawfully condemned; but surely you do not mean to contend, that the decisions of an admiralty court of one nation constitute the law of nations, or can even be adduced as authority for others. Of this principle at least there can be no doubt, that an alliance between two nations cannot absolve either of them from the obligations of previous treaties. Now the treaty between Spain and the United States, by which Spain was bound to protect the property of American citizens within her jurisdiction, was concluded before the alliance between Spain and France had been contracted; and the alliance could in no wise impair the rights of the citizens of the United States to the protection of their property, stipulated in their favor by the antecedent engagement of Spain.

Your fourth and last expedient, for relieving Spain from responsibility for these losses and injuries suffered by American citizens upon her territory, is the positive assertion that satisfaction has already been made for them by France; your only voucher for which is the letter of the 27th of July, 1804, from Mr. Talleyrand to admiral Gravina. The assertions of that letter I have shown, by reference to indisputable documents, are utterly without foundation.

Your subsequent offer of the good offices of your government, near that of the present court of France, to obtain indemnities for American citizens for French depredations committed within Spanish jurisdiction, by virtue of an alliance between Spain and Napoleon, you doubtless did not expect would be accepted. It is to Spain alone, sir, that the United States still look, and will continue to look, as they always have looked, for those indemnities for which Spain alone is responsible to them. I am instructed to renew to you the declaration repeatedly made by the minister of the United States to your government at Aranjuez, in 1805, that no satisfactory arrangement can be made of the differences between the two countries which shall not include the adjustment of these injuries.

Before bringing this reply to your four successive notes to a close, it is necessary to advert to several incidental assertions and remarks, which you have made in relation to the negotiation at Aranjuez equally destitute of foundation, with the claims and pretensions to which this letter has already replied.

In your note of the 29th December, you affirm that the negotiation at Aranjuez was early interrupted; and in that of the 24th January, to confirm the assertion, that if all the differences between the two countries have not long since been adjusted, it has not depended upon the government of Spain, you say that this is evident beyond the possibility of denial, from the official correspondence between his catholic majesty's minister of state and the plenipotentiaries of the American government who *suspended and gave up* the negotiation at Aranjuez, after having obstinately refused to accept the modifications, founded on strict justice, which were proposed by the Spanish government."

The negotiation of the special mission of the United States at Aranjuez, in 1805, occupied a period of nearly five months, from the beginning of January, when Mr. Monroe arrived at Madrid, to the 22d of May, when he took leave of the king, to return to London. In his address to the king on that occasion, he said "on my arrival here, I had the honor to assure your majesty of the high consideration of my government for your majesty's person and government. I then hoped to have had the honor to conclude the special mission with which I was charged, in conjunction with the minister plenipotentiary near your majesty, to the advantage and satisfaction of both parties; but being disappointed in this respect, *all our propositions having been rejected and none others ever offered on the part of your majesty's government, though often invited*, it is my duty to return to my station at London."

This assertion, made to the king of Spain in person, at the close of that mission, was fully warranted by the transactions under it. Every one of the topics, now included in your four notes, as embracing all the subjects of difference between the two countries, were discussed at great length much in the same manner which you have now insisted upon repeating. The questions of indemnities for spoliation, Spanish and French, and for the suppression of the deposite at New Orleans; of the eastern and of the western boundary of Louisiana, were descanted upon with pertinacity as indefatigable by Don Pedro Cevallos as by yourself. He bestowed as many pages upon the terms *retrocede* and *retrocession* as you have done. He appealed with equal confidence and alacrity to the opinions, and cited with equal complacency the testimonials of the ministers of Napoleon, and reminded Messrs. Monroe and Pinckney, with a satisfaction not inferior to your own, of the "very pointed" manner in which the French minister of foreign relations, Mr. Talleyrand, announcing the sentiments of his imperial majesty, observed, that "to make known the rights which France had acquired, was to indicate the extent and the limits of those which she transmitted to the federal government." To every thing that had the semblance of reason and argument, adduced in the successive notes of Mr. Cevallos, the American ministers temperately and patiently replied; they unfolded with a clearness and precision to which nothing can now be added, the claims of the United States, and the facts and principles by which they were supported. They proposed, at the commencement of the negotiation, a project of a convention for the adjustment of all the interests in dispute. After all the subjects had been thoroughly discussed, they presented a second project, modified in the most

conciliatory spirit of accommodation to Spain.— They invited, and reiterated, almost to importunity, the invitation, to a counter project, or proposals on the part of the Spanish government.— These unwearied efforts were met by a constant, invariable, inflexible refusal either to accept their proposals, or to make to them any whatsoever in return.

You speak of the *titles, dates, documents and arguments* produced on the “part of Spain, at that negotiation, incontestably proving, by abundant and irresistible evidence, the rights of the Spanish monarchy to the territory in question.”

If such had been the facts, where would be the pretence that the American ministers had prematurely suspended or given up the negotiation? But Mr. Cevallos produced no such titles, dates or documents, the only *title* ever alleged by him in support of the pretensions of Spain was the title of *retrocession*, applied to the treaty of St. Ildefonso; the only date was that of 1690, which he assigned as the period of the first Spanish settlement of Texas, which date was five years later than the settlement of La Salle, at the head of the Bay of St. Bernard; and the only documents were the dictatorial and menacing testimonials of the French minister of foreign relations. That all the titles, dates and documents, then referred to, were insufficient in the estimation of your own government to establish the rights which you have claimed, is manifest from the efforts which you have made to bring forward others, and from the characters of those to which you have resorted, an unknown, and as it is believed, imaginary, treaty of 1764, and a royal exterminating order of Philip the Second.

You perceive, sir, that the government of the United States is not prepared either to renounce any of the claims which it has been so long urging upon the justice of Spain, or to acquiesce in any of those arguments which appear to you so luminous and irresistible.

Determined to pursue the establishment of their rights as long as by any possibility they can be pursued through the paths of *peace*, they have acquiesced, as the message of the President, at the commencement of the present session of Congress, has informed you, in that policy of Spain, which has hitherto procrastinated the amicable adjustment of these interests, not from an insensibility to their importance to this Union, nor from any indifference to the object of being upon terms of cordial harmony with Spain, but because peace is among the dearest and most earnest objects of their policy; and because they have considered, and still consider it, more congenial to the principles of humanity, and to the permanent welfare of both nations, to wait for the favorable operation of time upon the prejudices and passions opposed to them, than to resort to the unnecessary agency of force. After a lapse of 13 years of patient forbearance, in waiting for the moment when Spain should find it expedient to meet their constant desire of bringing to a happy and harmonious termination all the conflicting interests between them, it will need little additional efforts to wait somewhat longer with the same expectation. The President deems this course even more advisable than that of referring the questions depending between the two nations, to the arbitrament or mediation of one or more friendly European

powers, as you have been authorized to propose. The statement in your note of the 10th of February, in reference to this subject, is not altogether correct. It is not the British government which on this occasion, has offered; but your government which, without first consulting or asking the concurrence of the United States, has requested the mediation of Great Britain. The British government, as must be well known to you, have declined the offer of their mediation, unless it should be requested by both parties; and have communicated to the government of the United States this overture on the part of Spain. The President has thought proper, from motives which he has no doubt will be deemed satisfactory both to Great Britain and Spain, to decline uniting in this request. He is, indeed fully persuaded that notwithstanding any prepossessions which the British government may heretofore have entertained with regard to any of the points in controversy, they would have been entirely discarded in assuming the office of a mediator. But it has hitherto been the policy, both of Europe and of the United States, to keep aloof from the general federative system of each other. The European states are combined together, and connected with one another, by a multitude of important interests and relations, with which the United States have no concern— with which they have always manifested the determination not to interfere, and of which, no communication being made to them by the Governments of Europe, they have not information competent to enable them to estimate their extent and bearings. The United States, in justice to themselves—in justice to that harmony which they earnestly desire to cultivate with all the powers of Europe—in justice to that fundamental system of policy which forbids them from entering the labyrinth of European politics, must decline soliciting or acceding to the interference of any other government of Europe, for the settlement of their differences with Spain.

But, however discouraging the tenor and character of your recent notes has been to the hopes, which the promises and professions of your government had excited, that the time for adjustment of these differences with Spain herself had at length arrived, the United States will not abandon the expectation that more correct views of the subject will ultimately be suggested to your government, and they will always be disposed to meet them in the spirit of justice and of amity. With regard to those parts of the province of Louisiana, which have been incorporated within the state of that name, it is time that the discussion should cease. Forming part of the territory of a sovereign and independent state of this Union, to dispose of them is not within the competency of the executive government of the United States nor will the discussion be hereafter continued. But if you have proposals to make, to which it is possible for the government of the United States to listen with a prospect of bringing them to any practicable conclusion, I am authorised to receive them, and to conclude with you a treaty for the adjustment of all the differences between the two nations, upon terms which may be satisfactory to both.

With regard to the motives for the occupation of Amelia Island, the messages from the President of the United States to Congress, and my letter to you of 16th January, have given the ex-

planations, which it is presumed, will be satisfactory to your government. The exposed and feeble situation of that island, as well as of the remainder of East Florida, with their local position in the neighborhood of the United States, have always been among the primary inducements of the United States for urging to Spain the expediency, to the interests of both nations, that Spain should cede them for a just and suitable equivalent to the United States. In the letter of the 28th of January, 1805, from Messrs. Pinkney and Monroe, to Mr. Cevallos, the following passage stands prominent among the arguments used by them to that effect: "Should Spain," say they, "not place a strong force in Florida, it will not escape your excellency's attention, that it will be much exposed to the danger of being taken possession of by some other power, who might wish to hold it with very different views towards Spain, than those which animate the government of the United States. Without a strong force being there, it might even become an asylum for adventurers and freebooters to the great annoyance of both nations."

You know, sir, how far the events thus anticipated and pointed out so early as in January, 1805, to the prudent forecast of Spain, have been realized. Pensacola has been occupied by another power, for the purpose of carrying on war from it against the United States, and Amelia Island has been occupied by adventurers, to the great annoyance of both nations, and of all others engaged in lawful commerce upon the Gulf of Mexico. Before these events occurred, the Congress of the United States, aware of the great and growing danger of them, which had been so long before distinctly foreseen, had made it the duty of the executive government, in the case of such a contingency, to take the temporary possession of the country, which might be necessary to avert the injuries that must result from it. Amelia Island was taken, not from the possession of Spain, but of those from whom she had been equally incapable of keeping or of recovering its possession, and who were using it for purposes incompatible with the laws of nations and of the United States. No purpose, either of taking or of retaining it as a conquest from Spain, has ever been entertained; and unless ceded by Spain to the United States, it will be restored whenever the danger of its being again thus occupied and misused, shall have ceased.

It is needless to add, that the proposal that the United States should take any further measures than those already provided by law for preventing armaments hostile to Spain within the territories of the United States, is inadmissible. The measures already taken, and the laws already existing against all hostile armaments within our jurisdiction, incompatible with the obligations of neutrality, are sufficient for its preservation, and the necessary means will continue to be used, as they have been, to carry them faithfully into execution.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration, sir, your obedient and very humble servant,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

A. 1.

*Don Martin D'Alarconne, to M. de la Harpe.
Trinity river, May 29, 1719.*

MONSIEUR:—I am very sensible of the politeness that M. de Bienville and yourself have had

the goodness to show to me. The orders I have received from the king, my master, are to maintain a good understanding with the French of Louisiana; my own inclinations lead me equally to afford them all the services that depend upon me. But I am compelled to say, that your arrival at the Nassonite village surprises me very much.

Your governor could not be ignorant that the post you occupy belongs to my government, and that all the lands west of the Nassonites depend upon New Mexico.

I counsel you to give advice of this to M. Bienville, or you will force me to oblige you to abandon lands that the French have no right to occupy.

I have the honor to be, sir,

D'ALARCONNE.

B. 2.

Monsieur de la Harpe, to Don Martin D'Alarconne,

Nassonite, July 8, 1719.

MONSIEUR:—The order from his catholic majesty to obtain a good understanding with the French of Louisiana, and the kind intentions you have yourself expressed towards them, accord but little with your proceedings. Permit me to inform you, that M. de Bienville is perfectly informed of the limits of this government, and is very certain that the post of Nassonite depends not upon the dominions of his catholic majesty. He knows also that the province of Lastekas, of which you say you are governor, is a part of Louisiana. M. de la Salle took possession in 1685, in the name of his most christian majesty; and, since the above epoch, possession has been renewed from time to time.

"Respecting the post of Nassonite, I cannot comprehend by what right you pretend that it forms a part of New Mexico. I beg leave to represent to you, that Don Antoine du Miroir, who discovered New Mexico in 1683, never penetrated east of that province or the Rio Bravo. It was the French who first made alliances with the savage tribes in this region; and it is natural to conclude, that a river that flows into the Mississippi, and the lands it waters, belongs to the king, my master.

"If you will do me the pleasure to come into this quarter, I will convince you I hold a post I know how to defend.

I have the honor to be, sir,

DE LA HARPE."

C. 3.

On the 10th of August, 1721, M. de la Harpe, received the following order:

"WE, John Baptise de Bienville, Chevalier of the military order of St. Louis, and commandant general for the king in the province of Louisiana:

It is hereby decreed that M. de la Harpe, commandant of the Bay of St. Bernard, shall embark in the packet of the Subtile, commanded by Beranger, with a detachment of 20 soldiers, under M. de la Belile, and shall proceed forthwith to the bay of St. Bernard, belonging to this province, and take possession, in the name of the king, and the west company shall plant the arms of the king in the ground and build a fort upon whatever spot appears most advantageous for the defence of the place.

If the Spaniards, or any other nation have taken possession. M. de la Harpe will signify to them, that they have no right to the country, it being well known that possession was taken in 1683 by M. de la Salle, in the name of the king of France, &c.

BIENVILLE."

D. 4.

Extracts, translated from the "Diccionario Geografico Historico De las Indias Occidentales O America", by Colonel Don Antonio de Alcedo, Captain of the Royal Spanish Guards, printed at Madrid in 1786—1789, by the permission of government, and dedicated to the Prince of Asturias, afterwards Charles the 4th.

"Louisiana," a province and government of North America, one of the two, which form New France, bounded on the south by the Gulf of Mexico; on the north by the river Illinois and the Indian tribes of the Pamasus, Paducas, Osages, Tronontes, Tecagas, Chavanons and others; on the east by West Florida, Georgia and Carolina; and on the west by New Mexico and New Spain. Its extent from north to south, is about fifteen degrees; that is to say, from the 25th to the 40th degree of north latitude, and from east to west ten or eleven degrees between 86 and 96 west longitude; its limits however not being precisely fixed, M. De Lisle gives a much greater extent, particularly towards the north, where it borders on Canada, and, according to him, it is afterwards bounded by New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia &c. and to the west, by the river Bravo and Salado."

"Wasmari," an Indian tribe of the province and government of Louisiana inhabiting the banks of the river of the same name, on which a fort was built by the French for the defence of that establishment."

"Natchitoches, or Natchitoches," as pronounced by some, a tribe of Indians of the province and government of Louisiana in North America, living 50 leagues up the Red River, to which name they are sometimes called. This tribe has always been friendly to the French, and hostile to the Spaniards; is very numerous and has upwards of two hundred cabins. The French soldiers who had completed their time of service, settled in an island in the Red river, where they built a fort, and called it Natchitoches; but, having planted tobacco, and discovered that the sand blown on it by the wind gave it a bad quality, they removed their settlement to the main land, where they succeeded in cultivating that plant, so as to give it a particular estimation; it is 60 leagues from New Orleans."

"Rouge," Red River, a large and rapid river of the province and government of Louisiana, in North America; takes its rise about the tribe of the Canasies, runs southeast, and after receiving other streams, changes its course to the south, as far as the tribe and fort of Natchitoches, where it again turns to the southeast, forms several lakes and islands, and thence running eastward, joins the Mississippi much increased, near where the river empties into the sea."

E. 5.

Extract from a paper communicated by Messrs. Pinkney and Monroe, to Mr. Cevallos, dated Aranjuez, 12th May, 1805.

"From the 1st of October, 1796, until the—there were brought into the ports of his catholic

majesty in Europe and Africa, by the French, 168 vessels.

Of the above have been condemned,	74
Acquitted, ransomed or compromised,	23
Cases of violation of the Spanish territory,	13
Run ashore and lost,	1
Unaccounted for,	7
Result not known,	50

Total, 168

A statement of the facts relative to American vessels taken by French privateers, and condemned in Spanish ports, obtained from the most authentic sources.

"Of the French spoiliations, there have been fifty appeals from the consular judgments in Spain to the council of prizes at Paris, of which thirty have been released, nine condemned, and twelve are yet depending. Not one *sois* has been paid in any case, nor is there a single case of such spoiliations on the list of liquidations now at the French treasury, which are to participate of the twenty millions of livres, to be paid by the United States to their citizens under the treaty of 1803, on account of the French spoiliations. The American Minister never did demand payment for French spoiliations made in Spain, knowing them as such, nor did the American agent ever demand it by his order or knowledge. The first intelligence, which the American government had of appeals being permitted from the French consular tribunals in Spain, to the council of prizes in France, was received from Spain herself.

"As soon as it was received, the Secretary of State wrote to the American minister in Paris to know what the fact was, and instructed him, at the same time to prohibit the agent from acting in such cases, it having been at all times the opinion of the government that Spain alone was answerable, of whom only has the recompense been demanded."

[The documents upon the subject of our relations with Spain, are now before our readers.—They will be able to judge which has the right side of the argument. For ourselves, we think Mr. Adams has fully succeeded in foiling Mr. de Onis at every point of attack, and driving him from his strong hold, upon the disputed boundaries of Louisiana, where he placed his reliance upon the original ownership of that country by Spain, and attempted to establish that claim, by a recurrence to the early history of its discovery; but in this Mr. A. appears to be better read than the Don. Whether this debate will have the effect to induce that nation to lay aside their shuffling, and come to a fair and equitable adjustment, they only can tell. There appears to be a war spirit afloat in the citizens of this country; But Mr. Adams informs the Spanish minister that peace is our dearest policy; but at the same time takes care to remind him how little reliance there can be placed upon professions which experience has so notoriously and so frequently falsified.]

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

AN ACT in addition to the "act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," and to repeal the acts therein mentioned.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Con-

gress assembled. That if any citizen of the United States shall, within the territory or jurisdiction thereof, accept and exercise a commission to serve a foreign prince, state, colony, district, or people, in war, by land or by sea, against any prince, state, colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not more than two thousand dollars, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, enlist or enter himself, or hire or retain another person to enlist or enter himself, or to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States, with intent to be enlisted or entered in the service of any foreign prince, state, colony, district or people, as a soldier, or as a marine or seaman, on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque or privateer, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding three years. *Provided,* That this act shall not be construed to extend to any subject or citizen of any foreign prince, state, colony, district or people, who shall transiently be within the United States, and shall, on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque or privateer, which, at the time of its arrival within the United States was fitted and equipped as such, enlist or enter himself, or hire or retain another subject or citizen of the same foreign prince, state, colony, district, or people, who is transiently within the United States, to enlist or enter himself to serve such foreign prince, state, colony, district or people, on board such vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer, if the United States shall then be at peace with such foreign prince, state, colony, district or people.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall, within the limits of the United States, fit out and arm, or attempt to fit out and arm, or procure to be fitted out and armed, or shall knowingly be concerned in the furnishing, fitting out or arming of any ship or vessel, with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district or people, to cruise or commit hostilities, against the subjects, citizens or property, of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district or people, with whom the United States are at peace, or shall issue or deliver a commission within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, for any ship or vessel, to the intent that she may be employed as aforesaid, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not more than ten thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years; and every such ship or vessel, with her tackle, apparel and furniture, together with all materials, arms, ammunition and stores, which may have been procured for the building and equipment thereof, shall be forfeited, one half to the use of the informer, and the other half to the use of the United States.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That if any citizen, or citizens, of the United States shall, without the limits thereof, fit out and arm, or attempt to fit out and arm, or procure to be fitted

out and armed, or shall knowingly aid or be concerned in the furnishing, fitting out or arming, any private ship or vessel of war, or privateer, with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed to cruise, or commit hostilities, upon the citizens of the United States, or their property, or shall take the command of, or enter on board of, any such ship or vessel, for the intent aforesaid, or shall purchase any interest in any such ship or vessel with a view to share in the profits thereof, such person, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and fined not more than ten thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than ten years; and the trial for such offence, if committed without the limits of the United States, shall be in the district in which the offender shall be apprehended, or first brought.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, increase or augment, or procure to be increased or augmented, or shall knowingly be concerned in increasing or augmenting, the force of any ship of war, cruiser, or other armed vessel, which at the time of her arrival within the United States, was a ship of war, or cruiser, or armed vessel in the service of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district or people, or belonging to the subjects or citizens of any such prince or state, colony, district, or people, the same being at war with any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace, by adding to the number of the guns of such vessel, or by changing those on board of her for guns of a larger caliber, or by the addition thereto of any equipment solely applicable to war, every person, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not more than one year.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for, any military expedition or enterprize, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are [at] peace, every person, so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the district courts shall take cognizance of complaints by whomsoever instituted, in cases of captures made within the waters of the United States, or within a marine league of the coasts or shores thereof.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That in every case in which a vessel shall be fitted out and armed, or attempted to be fitted out and armed, or in which the force of any vessel of war, cruiser, or other armed vessel, shall be increased or augmented, or in which any military expedition or enterprize shall be begun or set on foot, contrary to the provisions and prohibitions of this act; and in every case of the capture of a ship or vessel within the jurisdiction or protection of the United States as before defined, and in every case in which any process issuing out of any court of the United States shall be disobeyed or resisted by

any person or persons having the custody of any vessel of war, cruiser, or other armed vessel of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district or people, or of any subjects or citizens of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people, in every such case it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such other person as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia thereof, for the purpose of taking possession of and detaining any such ship or vessel, with her prize or prizes, if any, in order to the execution of the prohibitions and penalties of this act, and to the restoring the prize or prizes in the cases in which restoration shall have been adjudged, and also for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of any such expedition or enterprise from the territories or jurisdiction of the United States against the territories or dominions of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such person as he shall empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia thereof, as shall be necessary to compel any foreign ship or vessel to depart the United States in all cases in which by the laws of nations or the treaties of the United States they ought not to remain within the United States.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the owners or consignees of every armed ship or vessel sailing out of the ports of the United States, belonging wholly or in part to the citizens thereof, shall enter into bond to the United States, with sufficient sureties, prior to clearing out the same, in double the amount of the value of the vessel and cargo on board, including her armament, that the said ship or vessel shall not be employed by such owners to cruise or commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens, or property, of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the collectors of the customs be, and they are hereby, respectively, authorized and required to detain any vessel manifestly built for warlike purposes, and about to depart the United States, of which the cargo shall principally consist of arms and munitions of war, when the number of men shipped on board, or other circumstances shall render it probable that such vessel is intended to be employed by the owner or owners to cruise or commit hostilities upon the subjects or citizens or property, of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace, until the decision of the President be had thereon, or until the owner or owners shall give such bond and security as is required of the owners of armed ships by the preceding section of this act.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the act passed on the fifth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, entitled "An act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," continued in force, for a limited time, by the act of the second of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and perpetuated by the act passed

on the twenty-fourth of April, one thousand eight hundred, and the act, passed on the fourteenth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An act to prevent citizens of the United States from privateering against nations in amity with, or against the citizens of, the United States," and the act, passed the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, entitled "An act more effectually to preserve the neutral relations of the United States," be, and the same are hereby severally, repealed: *Provided nevertheless*, that persons having heretofore offended against any of the acts aforesaid, may be prosecuted, convicted, and punished, as if the same were not repealed; and no forfeiture heretofore incurred by a violation of any of the acts aforesaid shall be affected by such repeal.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in the foregoing acts shall be construed to prevent the prosecution or punishment of treason, or any piracy defined by the laws of the United States.

April 20, 1818—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act or the lieutenant governor, council and assembly of his Britannic majesty's province of Nova Scotia, passed in the year 1816, it was among other things, enacted, that from and after the first day of May, of that year, "no Plaister of Paris, otherwise called Gypsum, which should be laden or put on board any ship or vessel at any port or place with in the limits of the said province to be transported from thence to any other port or place within or without the said limits, should, directly or indirectly be unladen or landed, or put on shore, at any port or place in the United States of America, eastward of Boston, in the state of Massachusetts, nor unladen or put on board any American ship, vessel, boat, or shallop, of any description, at any port or place eastward of Boston aforesaid, under the penalty of the forfeiture of every such ship or vessel from which any such Plaister of Paris, or Gypsum, should be unladen contrary to the provision of the said act, together with her boats, tackle, apparel, and furniture to be seized and prosecuted in manner therein after mentioned."

And whereas, by an act of the congress of the United States, passed on the third day of March 1817, it was enacted that from and after the fourth day of July, then next, no Plaister of Paris, the production of any country, or its dependencies, from which the vessels of the United States, were not permitted to bring the same article, should be imported into the United States in any foreign vessel—and that all Plaister of Paris imported, or attempted to be imported, into the U. States, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the said act of congress, and the vessel in which the same might be imported, or attempted to be imported, together with the cargo, tackle, apparel and furniture, should be forfeited to the United States: and liable to be seized, prosecuted, and condemned, in the manner therein prescribed.

And whereas, by the said act of congress, it was further enacted, that the same should con-

shall continue and be in force five years from the thirty-first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen: Provided nevertheless, that if any foreign nation or its dependencies, which, at the time of the passage of the said act of congress, had in force regulations on the subject of the trade in Plaister of Paris, prohibiting the exportation thereof to certain ports of the United States, should discontinue such regulations, the president of the United States was thereby authorized to declare that fact, by his proclamation; and the restrictions imposed by the said act of congress, should, from the date of such proclamation, cease and be discontinued in relation to the nation or its dependencies, discontinuing such regulations:

And whereas an act of the lieutenant governor, council and assembly of his Britannic majesty's province of Nova Scotia, repealing the above-mentioned act of the said province, passed in the year 1816, has been officially communicated by his said majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to this government:

And whereas, by the said repealing act of the said province of Nova Scotia, one of the dependencies of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the regulations at the time of the passage of the said act of congress, in force in the said province on the subject of the trade in Plaister of Paris, prohibiting the exportation thereof to certain ports of the United States, have been and are discontinued:

Now, therefore, I James Monroe, president of the United States of America, do, by this my proclamation, declare that fact, and that the restrictions imposed by the said act of congress, do, from the date hereof, cease, and are discontinued, in relation to his Britannic majesty's said province of Nova Scotia.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this twenty-third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and in the forty-second year of the Independence of the United States.

JAMES MONROE.

By the president:

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS an arrangement was entered into at the city of Washington, in the month of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, between Richard Rush, Esquire, at that time acting as Secretary for the Department of State of the United States, for and in behalf of the government of the United States; and the Right Honorable Charles Bagot, his Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, for and in, behalf of his Britannic Majesty, which arrangement is in the words following, to wit:

"The naval force to be maintained upon the American lakes, by his Majesty and the Government of the United States, shall henceforth be confined to the following vessels on each side; that is—

"On Lake Ontario, to one vessel not exceeding one hundred tons burthen, and armed with one eighteen pound cannon.

"On the Upper Lakes, to two vessels not exceeding like burthen each, and armed with like force.

"On the waters of Lake Champlain, to one vessel not exceeding like burthen, and armed with like force.

"All other armed vessels on these Lakes shall be forthwith dismantled, and no other vessels of war shall be there built or armed.

"If either party should be hereafter desirous of annulling this stipulation, and should give notice to that effect to the other party, it shall cease to be binding after the expiration of six months from the date of such notice.

"The naval force so to be limited shall be restricted to such services as will, in no respect, interfere with the proper duties of the armed vessels of the other party."

And whereas the Senate of the United States have approved of the said Arrangement, and recommended that it should be carried into effect; the same having also received the sanction of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Britannic Majesty:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do, by this my Proclamation, make known and declare that the Arrangement aforesaid, and every stipulation thereof, has been duly entered into, concluded, and confirmed, and is of full force and effect.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this twenty-eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and of the Independence of the United States the forty-second.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Secretary of State.

SUMMARY—FOREIGN & DOMESTIC.

FOREIGN.

ENGLAND.

We particularly republish the PROTEST by the lords in the minority, against the proceedings of the ministry in suspending the *Habeas Corpus* act, and the measures connected with it. An act of parliament has passed to carry into effect an article of the late treaty, which provides for the exportation of British goods direct to the United States upon the same terms as when exported to any foreign country. A similar act has passed on our part.—*N. Y. E. Post.*

PROTEST,

Drawn up by Lord Erskine, and signed by his Lordship and the other Lords as below, and entered on the Journals of the House of Lords against the indemnity bill.

DISSENTIENT,

Because it is manifest that there has been no widely spread traitorous conspiracy, nor even any extensive disaffection to the government, since the secret committee, whose report is the sole foundation of this proceeding, do themselves express their satisfaction in delivering their decided opinion, "that not only the country in general, but in those districts where the designs of the disaffected were the most actively and unremittingly employed, the great body of the people had remained untainted even during periods of the greatest internal difficulty and distress;" stating further as facts, "that the insurgents wer

not formidable by their numbers, though actuated by an atrocious spirit, and that though the language used by many persons engaged in this enterprise, and particularly by their leaders, left no room to doubt that their objects were the overthrow of the established government, yet that such objects were *extravagant* when compared with the inadequate means which they possessed, and that not finding their confederates had arrived as expected, to their support, and that in the villages through which they passed a strong indisposition being manifested against their cause and project, some of them had thrown away their pikes before the military appeared, and that on the first shew of force had dispersed—their leaders attempting in vain to rally them.”

2d—Because in such a state of things so consolingly described by the committee, and so almost ludicrously destructive of every idea of an armed rebellion, or dangerous insurrection, more especially against a government supported by such an *untainted* people, and such an immense military force, we cannot but think that a different and less alarming course ought in wise policy to have been pursued, and that tranquility might have been equally restored by a vigorous execution of the *ordinary laws* and the exertions of a vigilant Magistracy, without any suspension of the public freedom, since it is the prompt selection and speedy execution of a *few palpable* offenders, rather than delayed proceedings against numbers upon doubtful testimony, that invest the courts of justice with a salutary terror and force.

3d—Because the departure from this just and judicious mode of proceeding gave an indiscriminate importance to the accused, whilst it exposed the administration of the Government to a dangerous disrespect.

4th—Because even when the Act of Habeas Corpus is suspended, *none* on that account ought to be apprehended upon questionable suspicion, or, to use the language of the Report, upon “such expectations of evidence as Ministers have unavoidably relinquished,” but upon such grounds only as would be just warrants for arrests and trials in ordinary times, the only legal effect of the Suspension being that it suspends the deliverance of the accused; we think, therefore, that a general indemnity for *such numerous and long imprisonments*, ought not even to have been proposed to Parliament, until an *open and impartial investigation* had taken place.

5th—Because, from the mistaken principle of this bill, malicious and meritorious illegality are equally unprotected, on the false and unfounded assumption that informations ought to be *indiscriminately and perpetually* secret, but even if we could agree that whilst traitorous conspiracies are actually in force and extraordinary powers are in action for their suppression, secrecy could in all cases be justified, yet we never could consent to its continuance after order was restored; *the laws* being then sufficient to protect good subjects for having honestly discharged their duties, and because holding out such general prospects of indemnity is a dangerous encouragement to mercenary informers, who make an infamous traffic in the lives and liberties of mankind, deceiving and disgracing the government, whilst they betray the innocent whom they accuse.

6th—Because it is not the *occasional resort* to such secret and impure sources of evidence in cases of *obvious necessity*, but the *systematic* encour-

agement of it, which we conceive is sanctioned by this bill that we protest against and condemn, since the successful prosecutions of the worst traitors and libellers can bring no security to the government of this country, unless the conduct of its ministers and of its parliament, by a faithful adherence to the free principles of the constitution, shall constantly expose the malignity of their treasons and the falsehood of their libellous complaints.

Erskine,
Auckland,
Fassal Holland,
Lansdown,
Rosslyn,

King,
Carnarvon,
Governor,
Lauderdale,
Monford.

FRANCE.

Finance.—A report made by the Committee of Finance to the Chamber of Deputies, on the 21st of March, estimates that the amount required for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt for the year 1818, will

be	f. 180,782,600
For the ordinary expenses of government,	500,193,600
Extraordinary expenses of do.	312,268,422

Total 993,244,622

Equal to \$186,233,366 5-8

A proposed reduction of the expenses of government, will leave the total amount of expenditure for the year 1818,

f. 974,389,878

The whole amount of revenue which it is estimated will be received this year, is about

753,000,000

Leaving a balance unprovided for of about

221,000,000

Army of Occupation.—A letter from Valenciennes, (says a London paper of the 25th March) dated March 13, states, “It is at length decided that the army of occupation will soon quit France —The Danish, Hanoverian and Saxon Contingents, which form part of the right wing, will commence their march to return home in May. The Russian and English corps will remain till September.

At that time, the English troops will go to Calais to embark, and the Russians to Dunkirk. All the Russian horses are to be ceded to France —Such are the reports at Cambray, from a respectable source.

Late Paris papers state, that the return of the Hanoverian Contingent of the Army of Occupation of France is decided upon. This corroborates a report prevalent in England, that the British Contingent will return home in Autumn. The duke of Wellington is expected in England in a few days. In consequence of the important situation of affairs relative to the removal of the allied troops, it is thought essential for his grace to come over to advise with his government on the matter.

The report of the attempt to assassinate the duke of Wellington, was not credited in Paris.

On the 20th of March, the P'odeon, the principal Theatre in Paris, took fire, and in two hours from its being discovered, was totally destroyed. The P'odeon was situated on an isolated eminence with spacious avenues leading to it, which together with the circumstances of a light wind and rain occurring at the time, happily prevented a more extensive devastation. The walls of the Salle de Spectacles, successfully resisted the immense

heat, and the apartments contiguous to the Theatre were preserved. Five dead bodies were found in the ruins, and several of the firemen were badly wounded. A thief with some valuable articles, being discovered and pursued by the guard, threw himself from the upper galleries into the flames. The principal part of the wardrobe of the actors, which was of great value, was consumed. Numerous subscriptions were making for the actors and for rebuilding the Theatre. It is not understood in what way the fire was communicated. The old Theatre l'Odeon, was burnt down the 18th of March, 1799.

Consumption.—In the year 1816, there was consumed in the city of Paris 71,115 oxen; 306,967 sheep; 62,400 calves; 4,136 cows. In 1817, 69,626 oxen; 300,422 sheep; 64,327 calves, and 4,796 cows. The value of the purchase price of these quantities for the year 1816, amounted to 36,359,49 francs, equal to \$7,271,849 50, and for 1817, 36,439,277 francs, dolls. 7,307,855 60.

A IERS

The last accounts confirm the report that the new Dey, Ali Hodgja, who has established his sway by the assistance of a considerable number of Corsairs, sets no limits to his fury and tyrannical deeds; that all the European powers, without distinction, are indignant at his brutality; that the Consuls are menaced and kept in awe, by a numerous horde of negroes, which compose his guard; that they are obliged to confine themselves in their habitations, and that even this asylum is no security.

BRITISH COLONIES.

The Mauritius and St. Helena. We learn with pleasure the arrival at Portsmouth of the Phaetis from Mauritius, having on board governor Farquhar and family, that there had been no recent seizure of slave vessels in the neighborhood of that colony. The traffic, indeed, has been abolished by the native powers of Madagascar, (heretofore the great source of supply) in conformity to a treaty concluded between the king of Ova and the government of the Mauritius. The most zealous efforts were employed by the British attached to that settlement, in order to accomplish this object. The Phaeton touched at St. Helena, on her way home, and Bonaparte was reported to be in good health at that period, (January, 8) but he had not been accessible to strangers for a considerable time past. The intelligence is of a more recent date than that which communicated the rumor of his illness, which was, therefore, probably unfounded.

BUENOS AYRES.

The schr. Plattsburg, capt. Parthow, from Buenos Ayres, came up from below last evening.—Capt. P. informs that on the 12th of February the Chilean government made a *Solemn Declaration of Independence*, which the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres were preparing to celebrate by illuminations, &c. at the time of his sailing.—On the 1st of March the American Commissioners had their first audience with the Supreme Director, and were cordially received; the inhabitants generally were much elated by their arrival. Mr. De Forest came passenger in the Plattsburg, and has proceeded on to Washington with despatches from the Commissioners; this gentleman has come to this country as Consul General of the United Provinces of South America. The political and military state of South America has varied but little for many months past, with the exception that

the army of the Royalists in Chili has been augmented by reinforcements from Europe, and were again making offensive operations, but nothing was feared from the result. Artigas still remained at his capital of Purification, and seems to bid defiance to all the world.

CARRACAS.

We are informed by Capt. Dominick, that the affairs on the Maine were in a very unsettled state, the Royalists being still in alarm at the expected return of Gen. Bolivar, reinforced. Bolivar is stated to be wounded, as is also Gen. Morillo, at the sanguinary battle of Cabrera, near Carracas. The royal journals admit that a regiment of blacks, called Morillo's guides, supposed to be his best troops, about 450 strong, were entirely destroyed, fighting to the last man. They state the loss of the Patriots to be about 6 or 700, *hors de combat*, and 500 horses. It is a fact that they brought into Carracas 14 female Patriots, with the captured horses, who were taken fighting in the ranks. Bolivar is however still in possession of San Fernando, the key to the province of Carracas, and will no doubt annoy them much from that situation.

Gen. Morillo had retired in person to Valencia, in consequence of a lance wound in the breast, and the command of the troops devolved on Gen. Morales.

On the first of March a squadron of royal ships left La Guayra, for the purpose of blockading the Oronoke, consisting of one frigate, two brigs, and five schooners, with two felucca gun boats.

VALPARAISO.

Notable occurrence.—The North American sloop of war Ontario, James Biddle commander, sailed from New York the beginning of September, and touched at Brazil; whence a Russian frigate was to sail, bearing passports from all the maritime nations; her voyage to be of three years duration. She may be expected from day to day.

The American corvette spoke the frigate Venganza on the 24th, when it was proposed to let her pass either to Lima or Talcahuana, to receive wood and water; but they refused to let her go into Valparaiso, saying the royal orders forbid his permitting the blockade to be broken. The American commander replied he would enter—that if the royal commander had orders to prevent him, he had orders to enter the port of Valparaiso. It so happened, that the next day the Ontario anchored in the harbor. The American captain represents the Venganza and the Veloz to be in the worst condition, and it was not until their negotiations commenced that they began to charge their guns, so that he could easily have possessed himself of both of them.

The American corvette carries 22 carronades of 32 pounds, and 2 long 18 pounders, with a fine crew and officers.

The commander of the English frigate Amphion has told me, that he should put to sea in two or three days, if the Spanish men of war should make their appearance, to make them understand that the blockade cannot be continued, since they had permitted the American corvette to enter.

Dated Valparaiso, Jan. 27th, 1818.

The above is from the Governor at Valparaiso to the acting Director at St. Jago.—*Pat.*

ANGUSTERA.

There are letters in town from Venezuela, says the Philadelphia Aurora of the 25th ult.

from which we expect to give extracts in a day or two. By these it appears, that the report of an action which took place at Hogassa, in August, last year, in which the royal force claimed a victory over the patriot general Zaraza, was in fact a victory gained by the patriots, in which Morillo was compelled to escape by flight, after the loss of one third of his whole force in the field; a loss which disabled him from making any movements for three months.

Two vessels with volunteers from Europe had arrived at Angustura, the officers of two corps of cavalry, the colonel of which is represented as of fifty years of age a veteran, and the major of thirty-six years, the whole commissioned officers, experienced in war, was on board; they have brought complete accoutrements for a great body of cavalry, saddles, bridles, pistols, sabres, and lances.

Two vessels had arrived at St. Bartholomews. on board of which was a complete field park of artillery, and the officers and non-commissioned officers of a large corps of artillery. Those vessels were ordered to remain at St. Bartholomews till they received directions for their destination from the head-quarters of the patriot army. An advice boat, arrived at St. Bartholomews, directs them to repair to Angustura—it is by this advice boat the intelligence has been received.

By the same channel it appears, that Lord Cochrane was expected with two ships carrying fifty guns each, and three corvettes carrying 10,000 stand of arms; that officer having accepted a naval command from several of the new states.

The vessels arrived in the Oronoco and at St. Bartholomews are from four hundred to five hundred tons burthen, and have each on board a portion of experienced soldiers.

These vessels took on board their armament and troops in the Thames. Lord Cochrane's squadron rendezvous is at the Isle of Wight.

DOMESTIC.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Election.—Gov. PLUMER has been re-elected, and the whole government of the state is republican.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Election.—Although, the republicans have not succeeded in the election of their candidate, yet when we take into consideration the many untoward circumstances which attend their nomination, we cannot but be surprised at the unbroken manner in which the votes are returned.—This fact speaks volumes, and proves, in an eminent degree, the strength and stamina of the republican cause.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Election.—On the 15th ult. the election took place in this state, which terminated in the choice of men who have been termed republican, to fill the principal offices of state. Mr. Knight is re-elected to the office of governor.

VERMONT.

Election.—In Vermont, Gov. GALUSHA has again been chosen, under similar circumstances.

CONNECTICUT.

Election.—The New York Evening Post says democracy has at last completely triumphed in the state of Connecticut. At the late election they

have carried their governor, lieutenant governor, treasurer, council and house of representatives. [We presume few persons will subscribe to the following definition of political liberty extracted from the *Columbian Register* printed at New Haven on the 18th ult. We republish it to show the spirit of the times in that place.]

"*Lot will and testament of Connecticut federalism.*—*The lot is cast.*—The freemen have once more given in their suffrages, and Connecticut is FREE! After the lapse of a hundred and eighty years of slavery and persecution, how sweet to breathe the pure air of liberty! The chains of aristocracy and priesthood, are sundered forever; and the people may now walk forth in their own native freedom. True liberty, says Rosseau, is the privilege of doing just what a man has an inclination for, and no more: The people of Connecticut may now think as they please, and regulate their conduct by their inclinations! The charter of king Charles, and the Saybrook plat-form, will no longer protect aristocrats and priests in civil and religious persecution; a churchman, or a methodist, or a baptist, will no longer be compelled by law to think like a presbyterian: the people will enjoy liberty of thought, a liberty of conscience, and liberty of speech, and liberty of conduct: the Sabbath will no more be profaned by hypocrites, for one day or every day, or no day will be kept; but sheriffs and collectors will not have the power to rifle a man's pocket, to pay for preaching: the people will no more be galled out of their money by hypocrites, who go about pretending to solicit charity for the education of poor youth, poor heathen, the support of missionaries, and the civilization of savages: those factious clubs, under the name of moral societies, who "send their jugs down to New-York to buy oil, which generally come back rum," be will broken up; their attempts to keep aristocrats, and the clergy in power, have utterly failed; and the people cannot longer be blind to their real motives."

NEW-YORK.

The Vice President.—DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, vice president of the United States, arrived at Albany on the 7th ult. his health which had been much enfeebled, by an application to public business, is said to be much improved.

Reprieve.—Frederick Jacobson, who was under the sentence of death for sinking the ship *Aristides*, received a pardon from the president of the United States on the 21st April.

Navigation Bill.—The Mercantile Advertiser says, "is so much in accordance with the views and wishes of our ship owners, and merchants, that, we understand, they intend to make a public expression of their satisfaction with this act of government."

Franklin Bank. A new bank has been established in the city of New-York, called the Franklin bank, of which Robert Bogardus is president, and Henry Post, Jr. cashier.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Newspapers.—By a statement in the York Gazette, it appears that 84 Newspapers are printed within this state. The Editor supposes several may have escaped him, Fifteen of this number, are printed in the German language.

VIRGINIA.

Steam Boats.—The steam boat *Powhattan* was sold at auction in Norfolk on the 18th ult. for 35,000 dollars.

The steam boat *Sea Horse*, formerly employed between New York and Elizabeth town New Jersey, has been purchased by a merchant in Norfolk, where she arrived on the 23rd ult. on her way to *Elizabeth City* N. C. she left New York on the 12th April, she sustained no other injury on her passage, but that of having carried away part of the cap of one of her wheels, though she was compelled from the severity of the weather to make a harbor several times.

Gen. PEGRAM is elected a Representative to Congress from Virginia, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Col. P. Goodwyn.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Charleston Gazette of the 20th says that the cotton crops, which were generally up, were destroyed by a severe frost. It adds there is such a scarcity of seed that it is not likely more than half a crop can be planted.

GEORGIA.

Latest from the Army.

Milledgeville, April 18—A letter from Gen. Glascock to the editors of the Journal, dated fort St. Marks, 7th April, states, that on the 1st inst. a skirmish took place between the advance of the army and a portion of the Mickasuka Indians, (most of them having fled on the approach of our troops.) The Tennessee detachment being mounted, rushed forward and participated slightly in the action; they had one man killed and four wounded—seven of the enemy were slain; their number of wounded is not known. Col. Henderson, of Wilkes county, is stated to have killed, during the combat, an Indian chief, the same who is understood to have headed the party that murdered Lee and Lofters while crossing Cedar Creek. The day after the skirmish, Gen. Gaines was ordered with 1000 men to scour and lay waste the adjacent country. He did so, but the enemy had disappeared—five negroes were taken by him.

Fowltown, Mickasuka, and some others have been destroyed—1000 head of beef cattle, and several thousand bushels of corn have fallen into our hands. Gen. Jackson has taken possession of St. Marks, a Spanish post on the river of that name—the commander protested against this measure, but did not think proper to oppose its execution with force.—The army has marched against the town of Suwanney, distant about thirty miles, and it is expected reached there on Thursday last; but it was not believed the Indians would make a stand at that, or any other place. Some have surrendered themselves prisoners, and the rest have been dispersed—so that, the war with them may be considered nearly at an end. The militia from this state, we understand will be marched to traders Hill, and discharged in a few days. Captain Arbuthnot, a British officer, was captured at St. Marks. If we mistake not, he was engaged during the late contest with Great Britain, in stirring up the Indians to hostility against us, and commanded for some time the negro fort erected on the Appalachicola, which was subsequently demolished by our troops.

By hoisting the British flag, several Indians were decoyed on board of some gun-boats that ascended the St. Marks river the 31st ult.—among them was a chief, and the prophet Francis, both of whom were hanged—the rest were liberated. St. Marks when taken was strongly fortified, had twenty pieces of heavy ordnance mounted, and was garrisoned by about fifty men, who have

since embarked for Pensacola. M'INTOSH, whose vigilance and enterprize merit commendation, has captured about 100 more prisoners.

Bank at Darien.—So rapidly has this little town increased of late, in population and business, that its inhabitants are about petitioning the legislature to grant them a charter for a Bank. On the 7th inst. a subscription was opened for the purpose, and in less than two days, 7000 shares were taken up in that place alone. The capital of this institution is to consist of \$1,000,000—divided into shares of \$100—3000 of which it be held in Darien. 4000 in Milledgeville, and 000 for the state, should she choose to take them.

TENNESSEE.

Land Titles.—The information contained in the following letter from Mr. Claiborne says, the Nashville Clarion of the 14th ult. will require a call of the general assembly immediately and we presume the governor will lose no tie in convening it at Murfreesborough. It is all important that a regulation should be made soon as can be, respecting claims to land west of the congressional reservation.—When in session the general assembly will no doubt rescind that on banks, and remedy the defect of the law not signed at the last session.

TO THE EDITOR.

*Washington City ?
March 27, 1818.*

DEAR SIR—I take the earliest occasion to inform you that a law has been the day passed authorising the state of Tennessee to perfect titles to the vacant and unappropriated lands lying in what is commonly called the congressional reservation, including all the lands north of the Tennessee river; with a further provision that, as soon as the Indian title south and west of said river can be extinguished, it shall also be appropriated in the same manner until all the claims of North Carolina and Tennessee shall be fully satisfied.—This is a most important event in our state, and I beg you to give it immediate publicity.

Your obedient servant,

TH: CLAIBORNE.

Banking.—Yesterday the books for the sale of the stock in the Farmers and Mechanics Bank in Nashville were opened, and before night nearly 5,000 shares were sold. To day, they will be all taken.

LOUISIANA.

Extract of a letter from Dr. John Sibley, to Dr.

John H. Robinson, Natchez, dated

"NATCHITOCHES, March 16, 1817

"Some persons have just arrived here from Galveston, and report an extraordinary assemblage of French gentlemen being there, with a large quantity of warlike stores, as well as farming tools. Near three thousand more were expected there by the present period. They came principally from Philadelphia; all their packages were marked Mobile. Generals Lallemand and Bigaud are amongst them. They cautiously avoid offending our government. The views of these people are not understood, but it is conjectured that they are going to some place beyond the river Grand (perhaps Tampico,) to possess a country to become an asylum for discontented Europeans. The armed vessels ordered by our government to that place, had not appeared the middle of last month. Before the arrival of these Frenchmen, the place was occupied by Lafitte the younger, and his party, who had

brought in some prizes of great value, particularly the Spanish ship *Campeche*, of 450 tons, with a cargo worth \$360,000.

I expect to hear again from Galveston, and will communicate to you the intelligence I may receive. Some valuable silver ore has lately been sent in by some Indian traders, who found it beyond the Colorado.

We presume the following letter alludes to the above

Reply to the letter from Nachitoches, published in the *Louisiana Gazette* of the 21st March.

The French colonists, who have gone to settle on the river Trinity, had no other object than the choice of productive land where they might procure labors and cattle at low prices, and from which they might derive a prompt and productive revenue. They look for those advantages which are to be derived from a rich soil, by active, laborious men; they have no other wish than to cultivate them, and to enjoy the tranquility necessary to such an establishment. They have no connexion with any assemblage that has heretofore taken place in those parts, and will never engage either in privateering or smuggling, nor in another occupation that might render them a subject of dispute to any people.

H. L'ALLEMAND.

New-Orleans April 1, 1818.

MISSOURI TERRITORY.

St. Louis, March 20.—On the 18th inst. the Mississippi commenced rising, and continued so rapidly to mount the first bank, that on Saturday morning a vast quantity of property, consisting of flour, pork, lumber, firewood and boats in a state of repair, was carried off. It appears that the present rise is occasioned by the late breaking up of the Missouri ice. The Mississippi above Salt River continues closed.

Increase of Population.—A gentleman just from the county of Arkansas, informs that the sheriff took in list of 10,000 males in his last assessment round that county. This increase of population, perhaps unprecedented in any quarter.

A gentleman here from Howard county, (Boons Lick) assures us that 8,000 males can be enumerated within that county. St. Charles county has had such an overflow, during the late tide of emigration, that it is thought that two additional counties will be formed from it at the next sitting of the legislature.

It is the opinion of many gentlemen who have travelled over a considerable portion of the territory, that our present population amounts to 6000 souls.

MICHIGAN TERRITORY.

Detroit, April 3.—Mr. Collins and party, who in December last left this place with shoes, &c for the troops at Chicago and Green Bay, returned on Monday last, having suffered much from the severity of the weather and great depth of snow; several of his pack horses died on the way. He informs that the war belt had passed through the Winnebago, Sack, Fox and Kickapoo nations. On his return, about 180 miles from Green Bay, he met fifteen chiefs of these tribes, as messengers to others. The mercury at Green Bay had been during the winter thirty-five degrees below zero.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Our Commissioner to South America.—Private accounts from the Congress frigate, which bore our three commissioners, Rodney, Graham and Bland, to the South, and which was, at the last

dates, at Rio Janeiro, represent the conduct of the Portuguese authorities to our commissioners, not to have been marked by any very friendly feeling or hospitable deportment. On the contrary, it is suggested that they were received with a sort of indifference, amounting nearly to rudeness. Some difficulty arose, too, between the officers of the Congress and the government, respecting a seaman of the frigate, required to be delivered up as a Portuguese citizen; in which captain SINCLAIR is said to have exhibited the spirit which belongs to our naval character. Of these occurrences we have heard only from general report, and know nothing of the particulars: nor, perhaps, if we did, would they be sufficiently important to narrate. If they are, we shall no doubt have them in time.

Nat. Int.
The following letter was received by a gentleman in New-York. It was brought by the brig *HF* from Rio Janeiro to Bristol R. I.

United States frigate Congress,
Rio Janeiro, 7th Feb. 1818.

"Dear Sir—We arrived here on the 29th January, after a passage of 57 days. Nothing worthy of remark occurred during the passage. We leave here to-morrow for the river La Plata, which will be as far south as the frigate will proceed. The harbor of Rio is good, spacious and very easy of access. I cannot say much in favor of the city. The streets are narrow and irregular.

The population is said to be from 100 to 120,000. Yesterday the king was proclaimed king of Portugal, Algarve and Brazil. You may look for the return of the frigate in June."

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Marshal.—TENCH RINGOLD, of this city, has been appointed by the president, to be marshal for the District of Columbia, in the place of *Washington Boyd*, resigned.

INDIAN AGENTS. *Appointed by the president under the act passed at the late session of congress, and confirmed by the senate.*

David B. Mitchell, agent to the Creek nation.

John McKee, agent to the Choctaw nation.

R. J. Meigs, agent to the Cherokee nation.

Henry Sherburne, agent to the Chickasaw nation.

Thomas Forsyth, agent to the Missouri territory.

John Johnson, agent to fort Wayne and Pique.

William Prince, agent to Vincennes.

Richard Graham, agent to Illinois territory.

Reuben Lewis, agent to Arkansas.

Nichols Boivin, agent to Prairie du Chien.

John Jamieson, agent to Nachitoches.

Charles Jourett, agent to Chicago.

John Bowyer, agent to Green Bay.

Alex. Wolcott, Jr. agent to the Lakes.

Jacob Tipton, agent to Michilimackinac.

SUPERINTENDENT AND FACTORS.—To the *United States' trading houses, appointed as aforesaid.*

Thomas L. McKenney, superintendent of Indian trade, Georgetown, D. C.

George C. Sibley, Factor, Osage trading house, Missouri.

Micheal Eley, assistant.

John W. Johnson, Factor, Prairie du Chien, N. W. territory.

Robert B. Belt, assistant.

Isaac Rawlings, Jr. Factor, Chickasaw Bluffs, Tennessee.

Mathew Irvin, Factor, Green Bay.

Jacob B. Varnum, Factor, Chicago.
John Fowler, Sulphur Fork county, of Natchitoches.

Geo. W. Gaines Factor, Choctaw trading house Mississippi.

Benjamin Everett, assistant.

Daniel Hughes, Factor, Fort Mitchell, Georgia
APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT, WITH THE CONCURRENCE OF THE SENATE.

Albion K. Parvis, Judge of the United States for the District of Maine.

Henry F. Webb, of North Carolina, Judge of the Alabama Territory.

John H. Morel, Marshal for the District of Georgia.

Victor Adolphus Sasserno, Consul of the United States at Nice; in the Kingdom of sardinia.

John P. Marberry, of Ohio, Receiver of Public Monies at Marietta.

Henry Muse, of Virginia, Surveyor of the port of Urbana.

Elijah Hall, of New Hampshire, Naval Officer of the port of Portsmouth.

John Sanders, of Massachusetts, Surveyor of the Port of Salem.

Ebenezer Dale, of Massachusetts, Surveyor of the port of Gloucester.

William D. Harrison, of Maryland, Surveyor of the port of Nanjemoy.

John C. Wright, Attorney of the United States for the district of Ohio.

David W. Hule, Collector of Direct Taxes and Internal Duties for the State of Indiana.

Augustus Chouteau, Commissioner to treat with the Illinois, Kickapoos, Pottawatamies, and other tribes of Indians, within the Illinois Territory.

Robert Walsh, Attorney of the United States for the Missouri Territory.

Adam D. Stewart, Collector for the District of Michilimackinac, and Inspector of the Revenue for the port thereof.

John Brewster, Collector for the District of Perth Amboy, and Inspector of the revenue for the port thereof.

Stephen Thacker, Collector for the district of Passamaquaddy, and Inspector of the Revenue for the port thereof.

Duncan Campbell, Collector of Direct Taxes and Internal Duties of the 10th district of North Carolina.

Daniel Miles, Collector of Direct Taxes and Internal Duties for the 9th collection district of Ohio.

John W. Littlejohn, Collector of Direct Taxes and Internal Duties for the 22d District of Virginia.

Benjamin Moore, of the city of Washington, and Benjamin Franklin Mackall, of Georgetown, Justices of the Peace for the county of Washington.

William Bayard Shields, Judge for the District of the state of Mississippi.

Bela Metcalfe, Attorney for the District of the state of Mississippi.

Henry G. Johnston, Marshal for the District of the State of Mississippi.

George Washington Campbell, of Tennessee, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Russia.

Jesse Hawley, Collector and Inspector of the Revenue for the District of Tennessee.

Martin T. Morton, Collector and Inspector of the Revenue for the District of Nantucket.

Lemuel Mead, Henry Chambers, George Phillips, George Gayle, and Mathew D. Wilson, Members of the Legislative Council of the Alabama Territory.

William Clark and Augustus Chouteau, Commissioners for holding a treaty with the Quapaw tribe of Indians.

Jonathan Jennings, Lewis Cass, and Benjamin Park, Commissioners for holding a treaty with the Indians in the state of Indiana.

Isaac Shelby and Andrew Jackson, Commissioners for holding a treaty with the Chickasaw nation of Indians.

John M'Kee, William Carroll, and Daniel Burnett, Commissioners to treat with the Choctaws.

William T. Swann, Francis Peyton, Newton Keene, Nathaniel Wise, and Jacob Morgan, Justices of the Peace for the county of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia.

John Brown, of Tennessee, agent for taking the census of the Cherokee Indians on the east side of the Mississippi river.

William Young, of Tennessee, agent for taking the census of the Cherokee Indians on the west side of the Mississippi river.

Jonathan H. Walker, of Pennsylvania, Judge of the United States for the western district of Pennsylvania.

Andrew Stewart, of Pennsylvania, attorney of the United States for the western district of Pennsylvania.

William B. Irish, marshal for the western district of Pennsylvania.

Henry Hitchcock, Secretary for the territory of Alabama.

Samuel Hodges, Jun. of Massachusetts, consul of the United States for the Cape de Verd Islands.

James Schee, of Delaware, Consul of the United States for Genoa.

Alexander M' Rae, of Virginia, consul of the United States for Amsterdam.

C. A. Murray, consul of the United States for Gottenburg.

Thomas A. Smith, formerly of Tennessee, Receiver of public monies for the district of Howard county, in the Missouri territory.

Decius Wadsworth, formerly of Connecticut, Register of the land office for the district of Howard county in the Missouri territory.

John B. Roberts, of Virginia, collector of the District of East river, and inspector of the revenue therein, in the state of Virginia.

George M. Dallas, Thomas Cooper, and Samuel Jackson, have been appointed by the President to be commissioners of bankruptcy in Pennsylvania.

MR. TYLER'S COPY OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

As a matter of information to many of our distant readers, we publish the annexed letters which have appeared in the other papers of this city.

MR. TYLER's letter to Mr. JEFFERSON, contains all the information necessary as to the design. We have had the curiosity to compare the engraving with the original in the department of state, and feel much pleasure in being able to state that the *fac simile* of signatures is critically correct.

The emphatic words in the body of the "declaration" are highly ornamented and exhibits an elegant specimen of penmanship. In other respects it is very like the original.—The number of lines and their exact length being preserved, as also the orthography, punctuation and capital letters. We can state without fear of contradiction, that Mr Tyler, is the only person who has ever made a fac simile of the original signatures to this instrument.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, MARCH 14, 1818.

Thomas Jefferson, Esq.

Sir—I take the liberty of addressing you on a subject which once animated your soul in the cause of justice, and guided your hand to light the torch of liberty, which shall guide millions yet unborn, through the dark and benighted paths of despotism, to the temple of freedom.

I have executed a correct copy of the charter of our freedom, the Declaration of Independence, in which you acted a most conspicuous part, and for which the gratitude of the American people will ever be perpetuated to you and your noble compatriots, as long as liberty shall remain on the earth. I have also made a fac simile copy of all the signatures of those sages who declared us free, and it is now engraving on a plate the same size as the original, and will be published early in April next, and sir, I should be proud of the honor (by your permission) to dedicate it to you for the effusion of gratitude, and as a tribute of respect which I entertain for a statesman and patriot who has received the highest honors a free and independent people could confer, in elevating you to the distinguished station which you have filled with so much honour to yourself, and this great and flourishing nation; and when I reflect on the oppressed situation of my country when this invaluable pledge of every thing sacred was executed, and compare it with the liberty and happiness we now enjoy, (being the only free nation on earth) I cannot but exclaim—what American would not feel grateful to those heroes who achieved our independence, whose name with yours are engraven on the heart of every American, and shall live until the meridian sun which reflects his brightest beams upon their glory shall cease to illuminate the world!

May the genius of that liberty, in the obtaining of which, you bore so conspicuous a part, watch over and protect you, in your advanced age and retirement, and may the blessings of peace, health, and gratitude of a free and greatful country attend you, is the ardent prayer of one who presumes to express the greatful sentiments of millions.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect and esteem, sir, your most obedient servant,

BENJ. O. TYLER.

MONTICELLO, MARCH 26, 1818

Sir—Your letter of the 14th is just now received, and I return you my thanks for the indulgence with which you are pleased to consider the part it has fallen to my lot to bear in the transactions of our country. The times in which I have happened to live, placed the efforts of all under requisition, and mine have no claim but for a well intended zeal. The engraving you propose to publish of the Declaration of Independence will

be an honorable monument to the memory of those who signed it, and with whom I was but a fellow-laborer. The sentiments it expresses were those of the whole body, and would have been better expressed by many of its members. The dedication to myself, therefore, of this consecrated act of a band of venerated patriots, will be accepted for them all, and as an honor equally belonging to all. For the few of us remaining can vouch, I am sure, on behalf of those who have gone before us, that, notwithstanding the lowering aspect of the day, no hand trembled on affixing its signature to that paper, and we may add for them, as well as for ourselves, that next to the consciousness of a duty faithfully discharged the testimonials so often, and in so many forms repeated, that the signers of that instrument have deserved well of their country, are the highest reward they or we could have received. For myself personally, be pleased to accept the assurance of my just sensibility, and of the esteem and respect which I now tender you.

THO. JEFFERSON.

Mr. Benj. O. Tyler.

The news from the army agent, the Seminole Indians under the Georgia head, which is taken from the Georgia Journal *extra* of the 18th April contains all the information contained in that paper of the 21st, except some account of the order of the skirmish. The Editor closes with the following remarks.

The occupancy of St. Marks, by our troops, has given rise to much speculation. The object of government in thus seizing the strong holds of Florida, is probably to bring Spain to a sense of justice, and induce her to come to an amicable settlement of the differences which have so long existed between us, by being prepared to prosecute the contest with vigor and effect, should the dreadful alternative of an appeal to arms become necessary.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A "Fragment" and accompanying note has been received from PEREGRINE. As it evidently is intended to have a bearing of a political nature, and which we do not think we clearly comprehend it being unfinished and intended to be continued, we must decline inserting it, until *all* of it is before us; we shall, therefore "be so complaisant" as to wait until Peregrine shall have "decyphered the contents of the much abused knapsack" and cracked all the "turkey bones" contained therein. Congress having adjourned, we shall have plenty of room for communications and essays, upon political, scientific, and literary subjects which we respectfully invite.

Correction.—We are much obliged to the editors of the *Boston Centinel*, for the correction of an error which a "foreigner" fell into respecting the mail issue of the five presidents of the United States, who have served since the organization of the general government.—Mr. Adams has two sons.